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The Nation of July 29 reviews the book at some length with comments on the writer's "essential fairness," "remarkable clearness of mind," and the "powerful interest of his story."

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THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

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A YEAR OF CONTINENTAL LITERATURE — II.

Mr. H. M. S. van Wickevoort Crommelin, in summarizing the literary activity of the twelvemonth in Holland, remarks that "some of our younger novelists are more struck by the problems which life offers than by their influence on man. They attempt to analyze doubt, dejection, hereditary crime; they show the waning influence of moral and religious principles, and the great mass of superficial thinkers, of which the reading public largely consists, revels in this very modern work, which is recommended by its agreeable form." He instances in support of this thesis such books as Mr. Adema's "Wormstekigen," Miss Lohman's "Vragensmolde," Mr. van Doorne's "Twijfel," and Mr. Coenen's "Een Zwakke." This last work, the gloomy and depressing tale of a cowardly suicide, is said to be "the last word of realism." To the question, "Will romanticism revive?" the writer replies: "I have to chronicle two novels and one dramatic poem which are all but romantic." In "Drogon," by Mr. van Schendel, "we meet with the man who scorns worldly power, and whose ideal is to find the 'Ring of Jesus.' The wisdom this ring carries with it he hopes to impart to mankind." In "Irmenlo," by Mr. van Oordt, "the conflict between heathenism and Christendom in the Middle Ages is treated with singular dramatic power." The poem referred to is "Lioba," by Mr. van Eeden. The author "has with this work captivated once more the hearts of his countrymen. It marks a considerable advance in his artistic development, being much more truly poetical and less philosophical than his recent works. The influence of the great masters, of Swinburne and Shakespeare, is unmistakable; the descriptions of nature are equal to those of our best modern poets, and in many parts the writer surpasses our great seventeenth century poet Vondel, of whom he often reminds us." On the whole, Dutch poetry keeps rather ahead of Flemish, and "the literary regeneration in the north has been followed by no equal movement on the part of our southern neighbors." Other works of fiction are "Jeanne Col-

lette," described as "a big anti-Semitic novel in two volumes," by Mr. Willem Paap; and "Metamorfose," a "dissection of a modern novelist," by Mr. Couperus, "whose delicate writing is one of the features of to-day." The most important of learned works are Dr. van Deventer's "Hellenic Studies," and Professor Muller's "Onze Gouden Eeuw" of Dutch history.

Herr Leopold Katscher's article on Hungary begins with a long list of publications called forth by the millennial celebration. These include Mr. Szilágyi's "Millennial History of Hungary," Mr. Beöthy's histories of Hungarian literature, Mr. Laurencic's "The Mellennium of Hungary and the National Exhibition," and Mr. Ferenczi's life of Petöfi. In fiction, Mr. Jokai has been silent, but Mr. Herczeg has published two volumes, "Szabolcs' Marriage," and "The First Swallow." There are also the "September" of Mr. Ambrus, "our bitterest sceptic," and books by Mr. Szomaházy, "one of the best among our lighter story tellers," Mr. Brody, "our leading realist," and Mr. Timár, "a young and able writer." As for poetry, Mr. Endrödi's "Kurucz Songs" come first. "None of our poetry since Petöfi's has appealed to our patriotism with such force and perfection as this splendid production." There are young poets in Hungary as elsewhere, and among them are mentioned Baron Nikolics de Rudna, Mr. Ferencz Martos, and Mr. Emil Makai. The most popular play of the year has been a translation of "Trilby"! Scholarly publications include a history of Italian Literature by Mr. Antal Rado, a collection of essays by Mr. Diner-Dènes, and an "Old Hungarian Library" of critical annotated texts, started under the editorship of Professor Gustav Heinrich.

Signor Giuseppe Giacosa, writing of Italy, says that during the year "most of our greatest writers have either produced little or nothing, or published works not of a purely literary character." Despite this fact, however, the article proves to be of considerable interest, and tempts to fuller illustration than we have space here to give. "In poetry, the influence of Carducci and d'Annunzio is less marked than formerly. Nor, notwithstanding the vogue of the French and Belgium symbolists, has the lily of mystical aspiration hitherto flourished among us. Faithful in this respect to its traditions, the lyric poetry of Italy has no affinity for the occult." Among volumes of new poetry may be mentioned Signor Vitali's sonnets on the "Epopea del Risorgimento," Signor Rossi's "Ore Campestri," and the "Nuovi Versi" of the late Contessa Lara. A very recent small volume of verse entitled "Madre," by Signor Cena, impels the writer to hail a new poet, and to say: "For some years past I have read no verses of such pure and continuous inspiration."

"The novel is developing in two different directions under the influence of two powerful minds. D'Annunzio has founded a school; Fogazzaro has inspired, not disciples, but followers. The formal qualities of the first are, in part at least, of a kind easily acquired, while the intense inward fevour of the second attracts to him none but spirits already kindled. Both are idealists: Fogazzaro through his passion for the ideal, d'Annunzio through the habit of idealization. Fogazzaro contemplates life in its reality and complexity; there is no person too insignificant, no action too trifling for him to regard it as material for art; yet there breathes throughout every one of his writings a vivid transcendentalism, indicating that he yearns and strives after an unseen world — after some supersensual good, D'Annunzio thinks nothing worthy of artistic treatment but himself, and himself not in as far as he resembles the rest of humanity, but in those points wherein he differs from them. By dint of collecting and refining with wonderful mastery his own sensations, and making of them, as it were, the pivot of the universe, he has attained to an idealized sensuality, a wantonness of the intellect, in which he places the quintessence of life and the nobility of human nature, as shown by his recognizing in those so endowed the right of ruling over other men. D'Annunzio will take a permanent place in our literary history, but his literary influence will have benefited those only who admire him without wishing to take him as a model. It is a good thing to have noted in his verse and in his prose the capacity of the Italian language for renewed and genuine freshness and for the most intimate actuality, but only so far as it encourages every one to carry on for himself the task of linguistic purification, seeking for himself at first hand, guided by his own inclinations and his own aims."

The new works of fiction chiefly noted are "La Morte di Orfeo" and "Roberta," by Signor Zuccoli; "L'Incantesimo," by Signor Butti; "La Signorina X. di X," a philosophical novel published anonymously; "La Prova," by Signora di Luanto; and "L'Amuleto," by the writer who signs herself "Neera." The "most interesting book of the year" is stated to be "L' Europa Giovane," by Signor Ferrero, the sociologist. In this book "he collects the impressions and observations gathered on a journey through Europe, and especially during his stay at Berlin, London, and Moscow. Though not fond of diffuse word-painting, which, on the contrary, he avoids as far as possible, his delineation of things, actions, and people is clear and definite. Ferrero possesses in an eminent degree the artistic faculty of seizing on salient points, of marshalling them in brief and effective sentences, and of embodying them in vivid images." Other works of a serious character are a continuation of the facsimile reproduc-

tion of Leonardo da Vinci's "Codex Atlanticus"; Dr. Ridella's "Una Sventura Postuma di Giacomo Leopardi," clearing the poet's memory from the calumnies of Ranieri; the two volumes of the work entitled "Per Antonio Rosmini nel Primo Centenario dalla Sua Nascita"; and Signor Negri's "Meditazioni Vagabonde," a volume of religio-philosophical essays, which "treat metaphysics pretty much as Renan treated the character of Christ."

The Norwegian "books of the year" have, of course, been Dr. Nansen's account of his Arctic expedition and Dr. Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman." Herr C. Brinchmann, who is our annalist, takes these two books as too well known to need any description. Herr Björnson has published nothing, but Herr Lie has produced "Dyre Rein," and Herr Garborg "Læraren," both of these works being distinctly problem-novels. Other fiction includes Herr Obstfelder's "Korset," Herr Krag's "Ada Wilde," Herr Kinck's "Sus," and Herr Tryggve Andersen's "I Kancelliraaden's Dage," "a grand historical novel." The remainder of this article is devoted chiefly to Dr. Bing's "Tider og Idealer," a treatise on French ideals in painting and literature; a new edition of Wergeland, edited by his latest champion, Herr Nærup; a new translation of Snorre Storlasson, the work of Professor Storm; and a monograph on "Helge-Digtene i den Ældre Edda," by Professor Sophus Bugge. "Following his revolutionary, and hence much-impugned, opinions on the origin of the Norse myths, he has also in this instance employed his vast learning to place the very core and centre of Northern heroic myths among the settlements of the Norsemen, surrounded by Kelts and Anglo-Saxons, in the British Isles."

Contemporary Polish literature, for most readers outside of Poland, is summed up in the one name of Henryk Sienkiewicz. This name, however, does not occur in Professor Adam Belcikowski's summary of the year, but we have instead the unfamiliar names of Mr. Boleslaw Prus, author of "The Pharaoh," Mr. Przyborowski, author of "The Knight Mora," Mr. Choinski, author of "The Last Romans," Mr. Gawalewicz, author of "Belonging to Nobody," and a long list of other writers with other works of fiction. The remainder of the paper is little more than a catalogue of the more noteworthy books of poetry, drama, history, and biography.

The annals of literary Russia are told at great length by Mr. L. A. de Bogdanovitch, who mentions few names of which English readers have ever heard. Most contemporary literature in Russia sees the light in the monthly reviews, on account of the special conditions of the book-market and the risks involved in any more permanent form of publication. Among the few actual books described are the following: "The Russian Novel and Russian Society," by Mr. K. Golovin; some extremely pessimistic "Thoughts on the Essential Points of Public Activity," by Professor Karéieff; and the "splendid" biography of A. S. Khomiakoff, the theologian, by Mr. V. N. Liaskovsky. Various novels, published as serials in the reviews, are discussed in the closing half of the paper.

Spain is the last country in the "Athenæum" list, since Sweden is for some unexplained reason ignored, and works in history and other departments of serious scholarship form, as in past years, the substance of the report. Don Rafael Altamira writes the article, and singles out the following three historical works as being of the greatest importance: The "History of the Social Institutions of Gothic Spain," by D. Eduardo Pérez Pujol; "The Despatches of the Pontificial Diplomatists in Spain," by D. Ricardo de Hinojosa; and the second volume of the "Spanish Navy from the Union of the Kingdoms of Castile and Aragon," by Señor Fernandez Duro. Two works of great interest to the student of literature are thus described:

"Señor Perez Pastor's 'Documentos Cervantinos hasta ahora Inéditos' contains more than fifty documents, notes, various facsimiles, and an index of proper names. Some of the documents refer to the private life of Cervantes and his family, in particular his daughter, and others to the writings of the immortal author, from 'Don Quixote' to 'Persiles and Sigismunda.' All of them throw fresh light upon the biography of Cervantes and the bibliography of his writings, and although the critics may perhaps find matter for dispute in the significance and interpretation of some of the documents, there can be no doubt, generally speaking, of their historical value. . . . Quite as important as the volume of Señor Pastor is that of Don Ramón Menéndez Pidal, 'La Leyenda de los Infantes de Lara.' The writer studies this famous legend in the *chansons de geste*, in the ancient chronicles, in histories and ballads, in the drama, in modern poetry, finally in the folk-lore of to-day, paying special attention to the philological and critical examination of ancient documents."

Señor Cotarelo's "D. Enrique de Villena: du Vida y Obras" and Señor Yxart's "El Arte Escenico en España" are two critical works of value. In fiction, the chief items chronicled are D. Juan Valera's "Genio y Figura," Señor Galdós's "Misericordia," and Señor Unamuno's "Paz en la Guerra," a story of the Carlist struggle in the north of Spain.

The New Books.

The Study of Man and of Civilization.*

"When the first edition of Ratzel's *Völkerkunde* was published in 1885–8, it at once took its position as a guide book to the study of Man and Civilization." So says Mr. Tylor in his introduction to the translation of that work, which appears in English under the name "The History of Mankind." This translation is made by Mr. A. J. Butler, from the second German edition. The later edition differs somewhat in arrangement from the earlier, and is more condensed, being in two volumes instead of three. Mr. Tylor's commendation is none too high; every student is under real obligation to Professor Ratzel for his work.

"The History of Mankind" is really a manual of general ethnography. It is a description of peoples: a study not only of their physical characters, but also — and even more fully — of their life and institutions. In many of his positions the author is a conservative. He emphasizes somewhat strongly the common humanity of all races, and minimizes racial differences. He appears to attribute much of physical racial difference to difference in form of culture. He seems to consider all races capable of easily acquiring civilization if they are placed within reach of civilized life. In fact, he says:

"The introduction of the so-called lower races into the circle of the higher civilization, and the overthrow of the barriers which once were raised high against such introduction, is not only a brilliant feat of humanity but at the same time an event of the deepest scientific interest. For the first time, millions of what was considered the lowest race—the blacks—have had all the advantages, all the rights and duties, of the highest civilization thrown open to them; nothing prevents them from employing all the means of self-formation which — and herein lies the anthropological interest of the process — will necessarily be transformation. If we could say to-day with approximate certainty what will become in the course of generations of the 12,000,000 of negro slaves who have within the last thirty years been freed in America, and who will, in the enjoyment of freedom and the most modern acquisitions of culture, have multiplied to 100,000,000, we could with certainty answer the question as to the effect of culture upon race distinctions."

And before the ink is dry on the page, Hoffman's book appears, giving a searching analysis — the first adequate study so far — of the race traits and tendencies of the American negro. There are not to-day even 12,000,000 of them; there never will be 100,000,000. They are not being hopefully affected by our civilization, and it looks as if their last state might be worse than their first. As for the distant future — what is their outlook? Is it not extinction? And why? Because they are negroes, and race traits are terribly strong. Ratzel's position is always one of happy optimism, curiously blind to the reality and profundity of race unlikeness. Of course all men are human; of course human brains everywhere and always are capable of great achievement. We believe that the apparently simple inventions of early man were as great victories of the intellect as are our complex inventions of to-day. But to give a white man's civilization to the negro, and to have him assimilate it, is no easy task. Many generations of time and constant action of many influences changing the whole man—physical, mental, moral—are necessary. And during the experiment the lower race is like to die.

Ratzel's work as it now appears is handsomely printed and illustrated. The illustrations are chiefly portraits of peoples made from direct photographs and pictures of museum specimens; while not always exactly fitting the text, they are interesting and instructive. There are nine colored plates, which show groups of natives, habitations, or carefully arranged masses of their art products. The work is divided into "books," of which the first and part of the second are contained in the first volume. Book I. in 144 pages, presents the "Principles of Ethnography." In thirteen chapters it sketches the field and makes a comparative study of human achievements and institutions. How civilization rises and spreads, and some of the elements of culture, are discussed. This book issued separately would make a good text in ethnography for class use. It shows, as no other book in our language, the value of ethnographic specimens and the mode of using them in study. The author believes in migration of arts and borrowing between tribes. Two sets of opinions are urged at present in this matter. The one claims that the finding of a given art or object, just the same among widely separated peoples, proves contact and mutual influence between these in the past, or community of descent. The other asserts that mankind is psychically a unit, and that everywhere, given a certain need or certain conditions, men widely sundered will independently invent the same things and think the same thoughts. As a concrete illustration, some authors find the beginnings at least of native American art in some

*The History of Mankind. By Friedrich Ratzel. Translated by A. J. Butler, with Introduction by E. B. Tylor. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Co.

other district, and look upon it as an importation; others find nothing here that suggests a foreign origin, and assert that North American art has grown up here from the beginning. Our author is one of the former class. He believes that the geographical distribution of an art, of a decorative style, of a peculiar belief or custom, is often a means of tracing relationships and contact between peoples and of following lines of migration. Just at the present in our country the contrary view is carried to an astonishing extreme; the principle is a good one, but may be easily carried too far. Ratzel's book is then particularly important here at this time. While a whole culture may not be readily assimilated by a race far below those to whom it belongs, elements of arts and industries may easily be borrowed and are sure to be carried to new homes by tribes in migration.

The second part of this volume is devoted to the American Pacific Group of Races. Three clusters of peoples are studied — the races of Oceania, the Australians, the Malays and Malagasies. In the study of these, the same course practically is pursued for each. The physical geography of the area occupied is examined, the flora and fauna are described in their human relationships, and the races themselves characterized. Then follow descriptions of the houses, dress, weapons, and other belongings, the mode of life, the social structure, the government, the religion. The mass of material presented is enormous, and it is extremely condensed. It is not easy reading, but is carefully put and of great importance. The work deserves a great success in America, both among special students and more general readers.

FREDERICK STARR.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.*

Two books about American literature, quite different but each very good in its way, are evidence that America has produced a literature that is more than an echo of English literature, since it is filled with American scenery, American thought, American character, and that this literature is well worthy of consideration.

Our old friend Donald G. Mitchell talks about this literature in his book entitled "American Lands and Letters"; and when he talks, who does not love to listen? Indeed, no one with less gifts as a *raconteur* could hope to take a period seemingly so barren for letters as that which began with the arrival of the "Mayflower" and ended with Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," and make a book of four hundred pages without a dull line in it. What he says of Benjamin Franklin and his "Poor Richard" sayings may with truth be applied to himself:

"Whoever can put new force and new beauty into an old truth by his method of re-stating it, is doing good work — doing indeed what most of the good sermonizers are bent upon. No matter what old metal you may use, if you can put enough of your own powder behind it 't will reach the mark."

Only those authors whose birth-date falls before the beginning of the present century are included in this survey, the three names of principal importance being Cooper, Irving, and Bryant. Of all these, Mr. Mitchell can speak from personal friendship, or at least acquaintance, and the touches of personal reminiscence are very happy. It makes us realize how near our past really is when we read our author's personal recollections of the memorial meeting at the death of James Fenimore Cooper, a meeting which was called to order by Washington Irving and presided over by Daniel Webster, and where eulogistic speeches were made by Bancroft and Bryant.

Mr. Mitchell's characterization of Cooper's powers and limitations may be cited as an example of the happy art with which he can put a bit of sound criticism in a taking form.

"There are writers to whom the details are everything; and to whom elaborate finish, happy turns of expression, illustrative streaks of humor, give largest value and most consequence. With Cooper 't is far otherwise; there 's little finish, there 's no humor; no ingenious turn of a sentence or a thought brings you to pause — either to weigh it or enjoy it. He is making his way to some dramatic end by bold, broad dashes of descriptive color, which he may multiply or vary with tedious divergencies, without spoiling his main chance. Hence there is no American author, scarce any popular author, who loses so little by translation. The charm that lies in light, graceful play of language about trifles is unknown to him."

As the guest of Washington Irving at Sunnyside, Mr. Mitchell has visited Sleepy Hollow, — the creator of "Rip" and "Ichabod Crane" pointing out the exact route of the memorable night-ride of a certain headless horseman, and dwelling with roguish delight on his own boyish escapades in the region afterwards made famous by his pen. Irving was doubtless the best loved by his contemporaries of any of this early group. He was not one of those strenuous souls who delve new channels for thought; but his charac-

* AMERICAN LANDS AND LETTERS. By Donald G. Mitchell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN LITERATURE. Part I. By F. T. N. Painter, A.M., D.D. Boston: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.

ter was so clean, his language so full of grace, his sympathies so true and noble, his humor so genuine and abiding, that his books beam with a kindliness that should not and will not be forgotten.

The illustrations in Mr. Mitchell's book are of great value, including pictures taken from rare portraits or engravings, facsimiles of old manuscripts or fragments of scarce books, maps, and a chronological chart showing the sequence of events having relation to development of American lands and letters. Like the three volumes of "English Lands, Letters, and Kings" previously published, this book and its probable successor bringing the story into the present time, may be commended especially for young persons as a stimulus to further study.

Professor Painter's "Introduction to American Literature" begins with John Smith and includes the present day. The classification is into five periods: First Colonial, Second Colonial, Revolutionary, First National, and Second National. Quite properly, the "First National" period occupies the principal space, including as it does all of our greatest names — Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes. It would be difficult to better, in an equal number of pages, the characterizations of these men, and their respective parts in the life of the times are well differentiated. The Transcendental movement, the founding of the "Atlantic Monthly," the formation of the Saturday Club, the publication of "The Dial," the Brook Farm experiment, are all given a place, but no more than their due place, as factors in the evolution of American thought and letters. The book, though primarily designed for the use of schools, has a critical value and a largeness of treatment entitling it to a wider audience.

ANNA B. MCMAHAN.

THE FIRST ANNOTATION OF CARLYLE'S MOST CHARACTERISTIC WORK.*

In the sixty-three years that have passed since Carlyle's most characteristic book was reluctantly admitted in instalments to the pages of "Fraser's Magazine," this "prose poem" has steadily grown in importance, until now it marks, perhaps better than any other single work, the transition in English thought from the sense-philosophy of Locke to the faith in spiritual realities that followed in due time. At last a worthy annotated edition of "Sartor Resartus" has appeared, and Professor MacMechan, the editor, is to be congratulated upon the industry, sympathy, and erudition with which his task has been accomplished. Of the four sources of the original work, copious extracts from Carlyle's journal are here given in the notes, revealing a surprising fidelity of transcription in the process by which the author thus turned the product of his private meditation to account. The use made, too, of his unfinished novel, "Wotton Reinfred," is striking in its ready adaptation, sometimes with very slight changes, to the new purpose in hand. As to the parallelism discovered between "Sartor" and on the one hand the earlier essays, as well as on the other the translations from the German, there is doubtless room for some further work to be done, although the editor has also tilled this field faithfully. The interesting query, "Who was Blumine?" is answered with a triple reference to Margaret Gordon, Catherine Fitzpatrick, and Jane Welsh, with convincing data in each case, leaving the reader in agreement with the editor that the "flower goddess" is a composite portrait.

But why should not the same liberal view prevail touching Carlyle's style? In general, the editorial analysis at this point is distinctly a service; yet there is an apparent jealousy for the author's originality that will not suffer admission of any palpable degree of indebtedness to the Germans, and in particular to Richter. It is declared that Carlylese is the product of early years at home, showing itself in letters antedating German influence. There is not space for an extended argument upon this disputed question, but a few facts may be stated and left to show their own bearing. Professor MacMechan regards the use of Germanisms as artfully designed to give the book an atmosphere. But the earlier essays also are dotted with capitalized nouns, and show a gradual approach from an ordinary style to that with which later readers are familiar. Also, when the translation of "Wilhelm Meister" appeared, it was blamed for its too frequent Germanisms, a fault that received censure again on the appearance of the specimens of German Romance. Moreover, there is at least an attempt in "Sartor" to write in two different styles, that of the professor and that of the editor. That of the former, by a singular coincidence, is characterized by Carlyle in almost the same language as he had formerly employed in describing the eccentricity of Richter's literary manner. Which of the two styles is Carlyle's

*SARTOR RESARTUS. Edited by Archibald MacMechan, Professor in Dalhousie College. (Athenæum Press Series.) Boston: Ginn & Co.

own? Both are his, in so far as he is unsuccessful in differentiating the two. He confesses such failure by repeatedly using the device of apology, because the editorial style has been contaminated by contact with the professional metaphor and crabbedness. Is not the truth, in this instance as in the case of Blumine, that Carlylese is a composite product, the result of a tendency plus an influence?

The Notes contain many grateful rays of light, from a variety of sources. It is here, if anywhere, that the results of collaboration are manifest. Many recondite allusions are satisfactorily traced to the fountain-head, while many other quotations are given that are chiefly illustrative of the similar products that the time-spirit may evoke from different men. About a dozen hard nuts are left uncracked, to tempt the teeth of future editors. The indebtedness of Carlyle to the Bible and to Shakespeare appears, to the degree of the assimilation of these two books into the very flesh and bone of his diction. The long passage, afterward suppressed, from the first edition of "Pelham," shows on how firm a basis of fact rests the professorial satire against the luckless dandiacal body. But was there any need, one asks, for striving to identify the alleged defect in the Latinity of the famous Swiftian epitaph, a defect alleged as excuse for not carving these muddy sentences upon the Zähdarm tombstone?

The only serious omission from the body of editorial contribution is an apt discussion of the place held historically by "Sartor" in the development of English thought. There are hints of such relations, here and there; but it would seem that a work of so great significance should be accompanied by some formal account of the larger causes and conditions out of which it grew. The fact still remains that the first annotated edition of Carlyle's most original work is a valuable aid to the study of nineteenth-century literature.

D. L. Maulsby.

Murray's History of Greek Literature.*

A history of Greek literature, well written, concise yet full enough to give the reader an appreciative sense of its spirit and form, would be a real boon. Of this not too high ideal, the volume before us falls short. The book might more properly be called a critique than a history of Greek literature. The writer has manifestly a close and large acquaintance with his subject, and a just appreciation of many elements of Greek life and thought. But somehow he fails to give that account of the literature of the ancient Hellenes, and that insight into the forces and ideas that made it what it was and still is, that we have a right to expect from an historian.

After reading the first chapter, which treats of Homer, one must still ask what are the characteristic features of the Greek epic, and what is Homer as literature? A good deal that is instructive is said about the Homeric Question, but one not familiar with the discussion would hardly get a distinct idea of the chief theories and points at issue.

With Professor Murray's characterization of Pindar, the admirers of the "Theban Eagle" are likely to find fault, and the opinion of the rest is not worth considering.

The chapter on Herodotus, while giving a just estimate of the scope and credibility of the history, fails to do justice to the style and diction of this delightful story-teller.

In the chapter on Æschylus, the author speaks of Thespis' own deme Icaria as being near to Eleusis, evidently in ignorance of the brilliant discovery of the true location of this deme by the late Professor Merriam. It is rather a novel view to hold that Æschylus is in religious thought generally the precursor of Euripides. The chapters on Sophocles and Euripides are perhaps the most satisfactory of the book, though both writers are not closely enough related to the trend and tendencies of their own times.

In spite of the *caveat* in the Preface, Aristotle's rank and influence as a writer entitle him to more space than is allowed.

There is plenty of fine writing in the book; occasionally, indeed, there is an attempt at "smartness." No one will find it dull reading. But, as was said at the outset, the layman still needs a clear, objective, reasonably complete outline of the history of Greek literature within the compass of a single octavo volume.

Martin L. D'Ooge.

*A History of Ancient Greek Literature. By Gilbert Murray, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The October number of "The Atlantic Monthly" will complete forty years of publication of that most distinctively literary and characteristically American of all our magazines. The occasion will be fitly and brilliantly celebrated in the pages of the number, which will contain contributions by Henry M. Stanley, M. Brunetière, John Fiske, and many other well-known writers.

Monographs in American History.*

The facility and economy of modern printing have made possible the preservation of all worthy results of investigation in every field of human activity. Formerly, the fruit of perhaps years of study and patient inquiry was embodied in a "thesis," which, after presentation and as careful reading as the penmanship would allow, was carefully filed away in some dusty drawer as a counterweight in the balance against the diploma which was issued upon its authority. At the present day, the "thesis" is presented ready for the printer, and, indeed, frequently comes to the examiner in the desirable form of print. Thus issued, it is ready for exchange and for general distribution, carrying its information or message to the bounds of the reading world. Nor, indeed, is such publication confined to the student body. The modern teacher feels the pressure from a class larger than the one within his classroom; he responds to the demand for the utilization of his time, aside from teaching, in investigation and summing of results. In addition to these classes of contributors, professional men who find the ardor of student days returning to them give the benefits of their trained powers of examination to some subject, often in close touch with the teacher, and finally entrusting to the medium of the university the publication of the results.

In this way has grown up the present extensive system of monograph publication through regularly established channels. No university can now afford to be without its "Studies" or "Annals." So rapidly these accumulate and so far they extend that one may picture the future investigator buried, like the maiden of old, beneath a mass of treasure, or imagine him lamenting the preëmption of the last bit of unoccupied ground. Many of these efforts show the cramped hand of the student; many of the conclusions reached exhibit the callowness of youthful minds; the larger number of them would be much improved by being allowed to ripen in the sun of a few post-doctorate years. But as "contributions to knowledge," as sometimes being the fruit of mature judgment, and as frequently clearing the ground for subsequent work, they are worthy of a prominent place in the literature of their respective subjects.

The field of American History, with the adjacent grounds of Political Science, has been occupied with publications which compare favorably with other subjects both in number and quality. The materials are to be found on every hand, the subject is inviting, and in probably no people of the world will the history of its growth and development be so fully described as in our own.

Harvard University, under the skilled direction of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, began several years since a series of studies in History and Political Science which were described at the time in The Dial. He has recently revived the plan under the certainty of the Henry Warren Torrey fund. The four numbers issued, bearing the title "Harvard Historical Studies," are the largest and most scholarly set of monographs given out by any institution. The first is from the pen of a negro, Mr. William E. Burghardt DuBois, of Massachusetts, now conducting a special investigation into the condition of the negro people of Philadelphia, under the direction of the University of Pennsylvania. He presents a history of the "Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America, 1638–1870," with copious references, an exhaustive chronological conspectus of slave-trade legislation, and a very full bibliography.

The second volume of the series, "The Contest over the Ratification of the Federal Constitution in the State of Massachusetts," by Professor Samuel B. Harding of the Indiana University, is in line with the many recent investigations into the birth-years of American political parties. The frequently discussed attitude of Hancock toward the Constitution is here shown to be that of a politician who lends his influence for the sake of being supported as a possible candidate for the presidency or the vice-presidency. Samuel Adams is described as also wishing to make some political popularity out of the struggle. Such revelations, together with the description of the haste of these patriots to be favorable to the new instrument when the Boston mechanics had declared for it, must prove an iconoclastic shock to the old style eulogistic conception of our political fathers and bring nearer the day when we shall study our men of affairs as they were.

The third volume, "A Study of Nullification in South Carolina," by Professor David F. Houston of the University of Texas, is devoted largely to refuting the statement in Draper's "Civil War" that Calhoun fostered and led the Nullification movement of 1828–32. The economic and political changes occurring soon after 1820, and the consciousness of the coming danger to slavery, produced a revulsion and a discontent in the people which Calhoun simply followed. The author finds no direct, and but two indirect, results of the Nullification agitation: a deepened conviction of the conflict of interest be-

* Harvard Historical Studies. The Suppression of the Slave Trade, by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Ph.D., Professor in Wilberforce University. The Contest over the Ratification of the Federal Constitution in Massachusetts, by Samuel Bannister Harding, A.M., Assistant Professor of History in Indiana University. A Study of Nullification in South Carolina, by David Franklin Houston, A.M., Adjunct Professor of Political Science in the University of Texas. Nominations for Elective Office in the United States, by Frederick W. Dallinger. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

The Struggle between President Johnson and Congress over Reconstruction. By Charles Ernest Chadsey, Ph.D. (Columbia University Studies.) New York: The Macmillan Co.

History of the Tobacco Industry in Virginia, from 1860 to 1894. By B. W. Arnold, Jr., Ph.D., McCabe's University School, Richmond. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University.

Samuell Gorton, the First Settler of Warwick, Rhode Island. By Lewis G. Janes. Providence: The Preston & Rounds Co.

tween the North and the South, and a hastening to the belief that secession was the only remedy left for the state against the Federal government. The investigation has been broad, the results are clearly stated, but the collocation is rather desultory.

The fourth volume of the series, on "Nominations for Elective Office in the United States," departs from the purely historical ground which the preceding numbers assume. It comes from the hand of a scholar who has had later training in the practical aspect of the subject under consideration. Mr. Dallinger has served as a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and his opinion upon the growth of nominating machinery in the United States, its present status, its defects, and especially upon the remedies to be applied to existing evils, will be worthy of a hearing even from those who complain that the ordinary "studies" of the seminar are remote from the bounds of practicability. "Three reforms" says Mr. Dallinger, "are urgently needed: a diminution in the number of elective offices; the absolute separation of national and State politics from local affairs; and above all, the radication of the spoils system in the public service, and the consequent destruction of the class of professional politicians." In connection with the sketch of the growth of the nominating system, Mr. Dallinger gives a number of reproductions of ballots, blanks, etc., which are most interesting and commonly inaccessible.

A recent number of the "Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law" deals with "The Struggle between President Johnson and Congress over Reconstruction." In following the well-known lines of "The Congressional Globe," this monograph furnishes a fresh illustration of the difficulty in making a broad estimate of an event so recent as Reconstruction. When occurrences fresh from the mould of time shall be allowed to cool, and additional evidence be brought from reserved papers and material added from private resources, a clearer crystallization of facts may result. The author finds it "a fortunate thing for the country that the attempt [to convict Johnson] failed." Lincoln had been sustained in his assumption of powers; but, with Johnson in the chair, Congress determined to resume its powers. In the violence of the reaction with which the country responded, the pendulum went too far and "our institutions were in greater danger than they were before. But just as the Civil War had settled the question as to the indissolubility of the Union, so no less emphatically did the failure of the impeachment trial confirm the equality of the three departments of our government."

The tobacco industry of Virginia was so intimately connected with the slavery question before 1860 that it was an object of frequent and comprehensive study. Its later development and present conditions form the subject of a monograph by Professor B. W. Arnold, Jr., published in the series of "Johns Hopkins Studies." Although the tobacco industry declined immediately after the close of the Civil War, owing to the necessary diversion of labor to food-producing crops, the loss of slave labor, the rise of competing manufactures and the growth of urban population, yet in 1894 the state added over two and a half millions of dollars to the internal revenue, and "the finest residences, hotels, chambers of commerce, educational institutions and public buildings have, for the most part, been built by profits from tobacco." The conclusion reached in the paper is that only fine tobacco will repay the cultivator, that the farmer must be educated to more skilful production, and that the evils of unrestricted competition seem quite as pernicious as those of trusts.

Rather remote from the intensive studies of the universities is a set of monographs most daintily gotten up by the Preston & Rounds Co., of Providence, R. I. This Rhode Island series treats of the early colonial history of that state, the last number being the life of the pious Samuell Gorton, the first settler of Warwick, who rejoiced in bestowing upon his daughter the remarkable Scriptural name of Mahershallalhashbaz, and contested all his life for the privilege of independent thought.

EDWARD E. SPARKS.

RECENT FICTION.*

Mr. Du Maurier is a writer who must be taken upon his own terms. Judged by any of the tests ordinarily applied to works of fiction, his three novels are everything that they should not be. They have no organic structure, and lack even coherency. Their style exhibits a garrulous disregard of the rules. To expect from them delineation of character in any true sense is like expecting figs of thistles. And yet their charm is undeniable, whatever their technical shortcomings, and we cannot help wondering what the author's talent might have accomplished for him had he taken it seriously, and set about writing early enough to allow it to develope

* THE MARTIAN. A Novel. By George Du Maurier. New York: Harper & Brothers.

FIERCEHEART THE SOLDIER. A Romance of 1745. By J. C. Snaith. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

UNCLE BERNAC. A Memory of the Empire. By A. Conan Doyle. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MIDDLE GREYNESS. By A. J. Dawson. New York: John Lane.

MERE SENTIMENT. By A. J. Dawson. New York: John Lane.

THE PHILANDERERS. By A. E. W. Mason. New York: The Macmillan Co.

MR. PETERS. A Novel. By Riccardo Stephens, M.B., C.M. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE POMP OF THE LAVILETTES. By Gilbert Parker. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe, & Co.

A ROMANY OF THE SNOWS. By Gilbert Parker. New York: Stone & Kimball.

AN AMERICAN EMPEROR. A Story of the Fourth Empire of France. By Louis Tracy. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A PRINCESS AND A WOMAN. A Romance of Carpathia. By Robert McDonald. New York: Frank A. Munsey.

A STORY-TELLER'S PACK. By Frank R. Stockton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

for a score of years. "The Martian" is a rather more harum-scarum performance than either of its predecessors. The hypnotic nonsense of "Trilby" was bad enough, in all conscience, but the astral influence nonsense of the new novel is even more pitifully puerile. The story is made up of tags, reminiscent and reflective, and only the fact that they come from a genial mind and a warm heart, and that somehow they produce in their scrappy way the impression of superabundant life, do they save the book from inanity and encourage the reader to persevere to the end. The first chapters of the book are much the best, and, taken by themselves as a picture of French schoolboy life half a century ago, they are a fitting pendant to the story of Tom Brown at Rugby. The famous construction of "triste lupus," for example, is at least equalled by the achievement of the youth who makes "J'estime les Danois et leurs dents de fer" out of "Timeo Danaos." We are sorry when Barty leaves school, for he becomes far less interesting, and the people with whom he associates bore us not a little. Of course the book is attractive in spots throughout, made bright by sparkling bubbles of humor and serious by touches of poignant pathos, but in spite of these things it drags undeniably—especially from the time when Martia begins to get in her uncanny work — just as "Trilby" drags after the ill-advised introduction of the hypnotic motive. "The Martian" will doubtless have many readers, just as "Trilby" had them, but we cannot predict for it any measure of enduring fame, however brilliantly the author's talent flashes out here and there.

When a writer starts out to cultivate a Meredithian style he should at least be equipped with an elementary knowledge of English syntax. Mr. J. C. Snaith, to whom this observation refers, mars what would otherwise be a good piece of work by the grossest of solecisms. He repeatedly uses "like" as a conjunction, and is so enamored of split infinitives that he seems to go out of his way to make them. As for the Meredithian quality of his style, an extract may serve as illustration. "Softly, softly! she twisted the knob within her cunning palm, she made no sound, she let no faint creak arise, but there it was unlatched with a secrecy excelling feline. Now she jammed one taut finger-tip against the panel's face, applied the most expert nicety of pressure, and the door opened one-eighth of an inch, nor made no sound. A thread of lamplight curled out and made love to her sparkling face. It admired her nostrils most, it saw the throb of battle in them. Success was now piping to her blood; it swelled on the martial song and incited her eyes to flash rebellion." Not a bad imitation, surely, and "Fierceheart the Soldier" is written throughout in this sort of English. It purports to be a romance of the Forty-five, and it really is concerned in a way with the events from Prestoupans to Culloden. But its chief interest is domestic, and lies in its extremely strong and subtle characterization of some half-dozen persons. Fierceheart himself is a character not unlike the Nelson of history and the Volodyovski of fiction, a brave soldier and an exceeding fop, equally concerned with love of country and the curling of his wig, and inexorable when some point of honor is in question. And he is only one of the several strong and vital figures by which this book is made something distinctly out of the common.

In Dr. Doyle's recent novels we look in vain for the qualities that won for "Micah Clarke" and "The White Company" such deserved admiration. In "Uncle Bernac," the latest of these productions, there is a fair degree of interest and a certain vigor of handling, but one would never think of reading the book a second time. The story is of Napoleon at Boulogne, about to set out for the conquest of England, and is concerned chiefly with the adventures of the son of a French refugee royalist, who returns to France to offer his sword to the Emperor. The figure of Napoleon is sketched in a theatrical, "Madame Rejane" sort of fashion, and one gets from it no impression of vitality. It portrays a few of the man's humors, but not the man himself. The whole narrative, in fact, is sketchy, written *currente calamo*, and hurried to a tame conclusion.

"Middle Greyness" is a novel whose scenes are laid alternately in Australia and in England. It tells of a man who has make a wreck of his own life (although we are not told just how), and who relinquishes his two sons to a wealthy relative, who agrees to provide for them on condition that the father shall disappear completely. So the father takes to the Bush and the sons are sent to the University. How the father, despite his agreement, does come into the lives of his sons, unknown to them, and how the latter go their several ways — the one to degradation and the other to fame — is set forth with much prolixity. The father, conscious of "the black streak" in his own character, hopes to find it subdued to "middle greyness" in the characters of his sons. This is the explanation of the title, and it must be said that the author harps upon these and some other favorite phrases with undue persistence. The book is not very well written, and its best passages are those which relate to Australia. Here we have pages of description which fairly glow with color, and which are filled with what may be called the passion of the Bush. On the whole, the book is not a strong one, although it has flashes of genuine power. Similar characteristics must be ascribed to the collection of a dozen sketches that the author of "Middle Greyness" has brought into a volume entitled "Mere Sentiment." Some of these, also, are Australian in theme, and all of them lie rather without the usual rut of the teller of stories. They are not very carefully worked out, and are brought to somewhat abrupt conclusions.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason's thrilling story of "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler" gave us a taste for its author which is hardly satisfied by his new book, "The Philanderers." He is better at intrigue and adventure than in the analysis of character which he attempts in the present work, and the reader feels

but a languid interest in his London society figures — the fickle maiden who adds conquest to conquest, the vain and petty *littérateur*, and even the late leader of an African expedition, now turned promoter and busied with the floating of a new enterprise. We should have liked him better had he remained in Africa where the beginning of the story finds him.

"Mr. Peters" is a novel that begins with a lynching-bee in Western America, and ends by dropping the hero into the sea at Leith. This hero is a gentleman of Swiss-Italian extraction, the son of the innocent victim of the lynchers, and a child at the time of the fatal occurrence. When he grows up, his one object in life is to track the two men who were chiefly responsible for the tragedy, and to avenge upon them his father's death. The scene is mostly laid in Edinburgh, to which the two men find their way, and the tedium of the motive above outlined is relieved by the introduction of a number of minor characters none of whom turn out very interesting. The book has some touches of grim humor and a few fairly animated scenes, but it undoubtedly drags in many places, and the general effect is one of incoherency. Nearly every one of the characters is blurred in the delineation, and we search in vain for some clean-cut and vividly-conceived figure with an unmistakable personality of its own. On the whole, one is glad when the victims of Mr. Peters are out of the way and he himself is drowned, for he might have gone on fumbling indefinitely with his ineffectual plans for revenge.

Mr. Gilbert Parker's work is always carefully conceived and elaborated with much artistic finish. He has recently added two books to his lengthening list. One of them, "The Pomp of the Lavilettes," is the story of a French Canadian village at the time of Papineau's abortive rebellion (1837–8). It is a strong piece of work, dramatic and stirring, perhaps not quite as good as "Valmond," but holding the attention absorbed in the fortunes of its leading characters, and brought to a finely tragic ending. "A Romany of the Snows," Mr. Parker's other new book, is a volume of nine short stories, in many of which our old friend Pierre figures. It has the crisp atmosphere of the Northern wilderness, the mystery and the romance of life among a simple people who live close to nature, and are none the worse for being without the trappings of a sophisticated civilization.

Some months ago our readers were informed of the fund of entertainment awaiting them in Mr. Louis Tracy's "The Final War." No less audacious in conception, and fully as beguiling for an idle day, is Mr. Tracy's new romance of "An American Emperor." Just why the book should be further styled "A Story of the Fourth Empire of France" is not altogether clear, and we fear that the author has got the two historical empires mixed up with the three republics. Be that as it may, this story of an American multimillionaire, who makes himself Emperor of France, without shedding any blood in the attempt, is what unconventional youth would call "a rattling good book," and what sober reflection is bound to admit to be animated and exciting in a very marked degree. It is a sort of compound of the daring of Dumas, Sue, and Jules Verne, with no style to speak of, and with nothing that could be called delineation of character, but with inventive and narrative qualities that do something to make up for the lack of more serious ones.

"A Princess and a Woman" is a romance of the "Zenda" type, and tells how a dashing young American officer won the heart and the hand of a princess, in spite of the determination of the Russian court to force her marriage with the ill-favored Prince of Carpathia. It is a fairly clever and well-managed book, written by Mr. Robert McDonald, and published as the first of a new copyright series of cloth-bound volumes to be sold at the very low price of twenty-five cents each. The projector of this commendable enterprise is Mr. Frank Munsey, the proprietor of a well-known monthly magazine.

When one of Mr. Stockton's books has been described, the epithets needed for the rest of them are exhausted. "A Story-Teller's Pack," containing eleven tales, exhibits the whimsical humor with which we are so familiar, the ingenuity of invention, and the cheery outlook upon life. The stories are certainly amusing, particularly those called "The Staying Power of Sir Rohan," "As One Woman to Another," and "The Widow's Cruise." Perhaps it is because this latter title was already preëmpted that the author did not give it to the story of "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht," which it would have fitted so admirably.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Historical sketches of the "dark and bloody ground."

Reuben T. Durrett, LL.D., President of the Filson Club of Kentucky, has prepared for publication Number Twelve of the Publications that bear the name of this organization. It is entitled "Bryant's Station and the Memorial Proceedings held on its Site under the Auspices of the Lexington Chapter D.A.R. August the 18th, 1896, in Honor of its Heroic Mothers." The contents, which are contributed by different authors, are entitled "The Lexington Chapter, D.A.R.," "The First Act in the Siege of Bryant's Station," "The Women of the Station," an original poem, "The Story of the Station," "The Battle of the Blue Licks," and an "Historical Sketch of the Filson Club." The "dark and bloody ground," strange to say, was not inhabited by Indians at the time when the men from Virginia and the Carolinas began to enter in and take possession; it was the bone of contention between the tribes lying to the south and the north, and the familiar name was given to it for this very reason; still, the northern savages held the region in a firm grasp, and it was rescued from them only by bloody and desperate

contests like those of Bryant's Station and the Blue Licks. It is difficult to make students of old-world history believe that these conflicts in the western wilderness rank in importance with the battles that brought the countries of central and northern Europe under the dominion of civilized man; but time is showing that such is the fact. The Kentucky stories are the more important because they frequently show British officers from Canada leading the Indians on their forays. It was at Bryant's Station, the reader will remember, that the women and girls, twenty-eight in number, when the garrison was on the point of perishing for water, issued from the gate, covered as it was by the rifles of the warriors in hiding, proceeded to the spring, filled their pails and piggins, and returned in safety to their husbands, fathers, and brothers who were standing to their guns behind the stockade, the savages refraining from firing upon them or seizing them because their white commander had ordered them to wait until guns were heard on the other side of the station. A Kentucky orator has compared the act to the deed of David's three mighty men of war who broke through the ranks of the Philistines and brought water for their chieftain from the well at Bethlehem. The act was in fact a more daring one. "The basin of the spring was not deep enough to plunge the vessels and thus fill them at once. They had to dip the water with gourds, and thus tediously and slowly fill their vessels. During this slow process, which lengthened moments into hours, a glance to the right or left might have met the glittering black eyes of bloodthirsty savages peeping from behind trees or from among the undergrowth which concealed them. . . . The girls were not probably fully aware of the danger incurred, but the women comprehended the situation fully," says one of the writers, "and by an act of cool and deliberate courage won for themselves a name which should never pass from the memorial page of our history." The present number is one of the largest of the Filson Club Publications, and appears, in the same sumptuous style as its predecessors, from the press of Messrs. John P. Morton & Co., of Louisville.

A Yankee skipper in the Crimean war.

An entertaining little book that comes with a certain timeliness, after recent events in the East, is Captain John Codman's "An American Transport in the Crimean War" (Bonnell, Silver & Co.). Mr. John Codman Ropes, the author's cousin, has supplied a brief commendatory introduction. The book forms at once a capital sailor's yarn and an instructive footnote to the history of the Crimean war. Captain Codman sailed for Marseilles, May 20, 1854, in command of the "William Penn," a small steam freighter with accommodations for twenty odd passengers. The "Penn" was a pioneer vessel of her class, and her experimental venture proved a failure. After lying idle at Marseilles for a time, she was chartered by the French government for transport service, and sent to the Crimea with a cargo of stores and ammunition and a detachment of troops. The author's account of this trip, and of the "Penn's" subsequent adventures as a transport plying between the scene of hostilities in the Crimea and the various bases of supplies, is decidedly readable. After the expiration of his contract with the French, he took service with the Turks, the runs being mostly between Constantinople and Varna or Eupatoria. His experiences with the Turks were on the whole agreeable. In their service, he says, "we had an exceedingly easy time. The French idea of putting off nothing for the morrow that could be done to-day was exactly reversed. . . . I honestly think there was a great deal of pay for very little work." Captain Codman's account of Turkish officials and their ways is amusing and not unfavorable. His first encounter with the Turk, officially, was at Nagara Point in the Dardanelles, where the "Penn" went aground "on the very spot where Leander landed when he swam the Hellespont." The reigning official of the place, Suleyman Pasha, was most kind and attentive to the stranded "Giaours," and it was mainly through his aid that the "Penn" was finally floated. When the question of remuneration was delicately broached to this good Samaritan, he seized Captain Codman's hand, and placing it upon his heart, replied: "God pays me, my brother." Could (or would) a Christian have said more? Suleyman Pasha was a strict (if literal) observer of the forms described by the Prophet. When he dined on board the "Penn," Captain Codman, on the principle of not tempting one's brother to offend, carefully excluded wine from the table. "Think, then," he says, "of my astonishment at a gentle hint from the Pasha as to champagne! It was of course immediately produced. Upon my remarking that it had not been offered before on account of what I supposed to be his religious scruples, he replied with an air of perfect sincerity, 'Wine was forbidden by the prophet; not champagne. Champagne did not exist in his day; how then could he have forbidden it? Marshallah! God is great,' continued Suleyman, smoothing his beard and soothing his conscience. 'Pass the bottle.'" Captain Codman's little book is well worth reading.

Marriage questions in literature.

The essay which gives title to Mrs. E. R. Chapman's "Marriage Questions in Modern Fiction, and other Essays" (John Lane) is recent; the others belong to different years in the past decade, although all have been carefully revised for publication. The book is therefore interesting, if only as giving some idea of the increase of a tendency which most of us have got so used to that we hardly appreciate it. Yet it certainly is remarkable that the chief novels of the last few years should so often deal in one way or another with what may be vaguely called "marriage questions." And this larger sphere — the sphere of "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," of "Trilby," of "Lord Ormont," of "The Manxman" — is only

the nebula (so far as this matter is concerned) of the more intense core furnished by such books as "The Story of an African Farm," "The Heavenly Twins," "The Woman who Did," "Jude the Obscure." Books like these latter are more or less propogandist; but even books like the former show the workings of the thought of our time. In view of all this, Mrs. Chapman argues, simply enough, and sensibly, for indissoluble marriage and no divorce at all. The conclusion is a difficult one to avoid, if one accepts the idea of a life-union of one man and one woman as being the ideal to be ultimately attained. We need not, however, give Mrs. Chapman's arguments nor our own commentary; it is enough here to mention her rational tone and her success in avoiding the absurdity and tediousness one sometimes finds in discussions on the subject. Beside the title-essay, and four others on marriage and divorce, there are two on literary topics: one on "The Disparagement of Women in Literature," and one on "St. Paul and the Woman Movement," both interesting. The first amazes us (trained as we were to an opposite view by Mr. Ruskin in his monograph on "Queen's Gardens") by the development of the thesis that Shakespeare arrogantly, and in a domineering way, regarded women as inferior to men. The second essay shows that St. Paul emphasized the inferior position of women,—a matter of very slight importance, since there are few wives who, however sound on the question of verbal inspiration, regard the word "obey" as other than an empty conventionality. This matter of the inferiority of woman does not appear to us to be one to be settled by present argument. There can be little doubt that woman was the inferior sex, physically and mentally. Without inquiry into the reason, such was the fact, and on that fact arose tradition and convention. Now, we understand, the fact is otherwise, or at least ought to be. New traditions and new conventions will doubtless accommodate themselves to the new fact. Meanwhile, why not let St. Paul and Shakespeare rest in peace?

The original materials of American history.

Professor Hart's "American History Told by Contemporaries" (Macmillan) is a contribution to the source, or laboratory, method of teaching history. Stated in its extreme form, this method puts the pupil, as soon as he is furnished with any, even the slenderest, thread of historical narrative, at the sources, or documents, and leaves him, with more or less help, to elaborate his own history from the materials. Stated in a more conservative manner, it introduces the student, when he has made a certain rather indefinite degree of progress in the study of historical text-books, to original material, and leaves him, under competent direction, to check and work out results for himself, and, what is more important, to master the method of historical investigation. At the core, the two forms of statement do not disagree; the only open question is, How soon the pupil shall be introduced to the source method? The truth is, this question cannot be answered in term; sources will be so gradually introduced in good history teaching, and text-books so progressively laid aside, that there is no abrupt passage from the one method to the other. Carried to an extreme, the new method will do much harm; used judiciously, it is capable of accomplishing great good. In fact, it is not so "new" as it seems to be; to read the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, Washington's Farewell Address, or Lincoln's Inaugural Addresses, is to study history in its sources; so that what is really new is the enhanced emphasis and the new methods of providing and handling material. Professor Hart holds to the source method in its more conservative form, and has undertaken to prepare a series of volumes of sources to promote its use. Volume I. ("Era of Colonization, 1492–1689"), now before us, is the first of the series. The selections are well made, well arranged, and well printed; and the volume, like those that are to follow, cannot fail to receive a warm welcome from all teachers and students of American history. We have heard a very competent professor of American history express regret that the apparatus of annotation and criticism is not more abundant; and the point seems to be well taken. Still, considerable assistance of this kind is afforded the reader. The book takes its place at once on the shelf as indispensable.

Early critical work of Mr. Gosse.

The "Quarterly Review" was once much vexed at Mr. Edmund Gosse because, while Clark Professor of Poetry at the University of Cambridge, he prefaced his learned work "From Shakespeare to Pope" with a poem in which he represented himself as a sparrow sitting on a clothes-line in Mr. W. D. Howells's back-yard. We think that this was a harmless fancy on the part of the amiable critic, and we regret that he has not prefaced the revised edition of his "Seventeenth Century Studies" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) with a little poem representing himself as a lark, disdaining the earth in the roseate dawn and blithely singing of divine things while lost in the empyrean. Such a conception would, we think, attune the mind of the reader to the "criticism" in the book, which is called "a contribution to the history of English Poetry." Mr. Gosse himself has elsewhere expressed his idea of the advantage to the writer of literary history of "a rare combination of exact knowledge with the power of graceful composition." The fact that he does not mention sound judgment as another useful possession will not surprise those familiar with his work. This book certainly shows graceful composition: Mr. Gosse has the gift, or art, of writing, in a way that interests one. But as for exact knowledge and sound judgment, these are things that no one need expect from him. This book has been before the public fourteen years, in part more. In that time it has been criticised for absurdities of judgment and statement,—not so much as some of the works of Mr. Gosse,

it is true, but still enough to be noticed. In the present edition, some additions have been made, but not a single correction; nor is there any allusion to any criticism, except a letter from Mr. Lowell in regard to one of his poems, concerning which Mr. Gosse appeared to have a false idea. The book is the same charming composition which has attracted so many to various half-forgotten poets of the seventeenth century that its sins of omission and commission are doubtless often forgiven it.

A converted pagan of the third century.

Thirty years of recreative study fill the fat volume containing Archbishop Benson's "Cyprian, his Life, his Time, his Work" (Appleton). The author found peculiar fascination in the story of this converted pagan. As a sort of mental athletics, and retreat from the duties of his church, he has pursued for thirty years a very minute investigation of the literature on this ancient church father, and his book represents monumental and scholarly and loving sympathetic industry. The period of history whose story is told here covers fifteen years (246–260 B. C.) in the third century. The charming city of Carthage, the queen of Northern Africa, is the principal scene of the Cyprianic trials, triumphs, and tragedy. Cyprian's heathen education, his conversion to Christianity, his promotion in the Church, his sacrifices, his sufferings, his theological beliefs, his persecutions, and his martyrdom, are all followed out with such nicety of detail and keenness of discrimination as to leave nothing further to be desired. The persecutions of Roman emperors, the Church councils, the dogmas of leaders, are analyzed and set forth with scholarly exactness. Though he was a close imitator and admirer of Tertullian, we are led to see that Cyprian occupies a unique place in the African Church. It is refreshing to see that the author has utilized the best and latest literature on the subject; the Index gives the titles of ninety-four works, in Latin, German, and French, quoted and referred to in the body of the book. Foot-notes abound, as they should, in confirmation of the views advanced by the author. Ten appendices deal with special themes touching the times of Cyprian. A few woodcuts and three elegant maps add to the attractiveness of the volume. Though not easy reading for other than Church historians and similar specialists, this sumptuous volume will not for long years cease to be the standard life of the great African churchman.

Memories of Hawthorne.

No American author has achieved a reputation more secure than that of Hawthorne. Hence, perhaps, it will be with many that of no American author would they more gladly see a volume of Memories. It is pretty certain, however, that the real interest in Hawthorne concerns itself more with his work than with his personal character, and it is very probable, too, that no matter how many volumes of reminiscence might appear, we should never know much more of him than we might now. Hawthorne would seem to have been more or less like the man in "Wakefield": he habitually lived in the next street from his family. Still, they sometimes saw him, and these little snatches make Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop's "Memories of Hawthorne" (Houghton) an exceedingly interesting book, as indeed everyone would imagine. It is, as Mrs. Lathrop says, really written by her mother, being largely made up from Sophia Hawthorne's letters. The interest in the book is partly domestic: it is the picture of Hawthorne playing blindman's buff with the "Old People" (as he called his children), or of Hawthorne cultivating incomparable vegetables in the garden of the Manse, or harvesting water-lilies on the Assabet; and it is partly historical: as with the skating-party, for instance, of Hawthorne wrapped in a cloak, skating like a Greek statue, Thoreau figuring dithyrambic dances and Bacchic leaps, and Emerson all tired out coming to rest by Mrs. Hawthorne. Literary the book is not, in the sense, that is, that we do not learn from it much of Hawthorne the man of letters. It is as well that we do not: Hawthorne the genius is to be found sufficiently in what he wrote. In this volume Hawthorne the man, amid his surroundings, comes to view cordially and even intimately. He was a man rather different from what any reader of his books would imagine, and although in this book he is always in the background, yet even though he be not clearly presented, we get probably a truer idea of his personality than we could from a more definite presentation.

Monographs on French history.

Mr. J. E. Farmer's "Essays on French History" (Putnam) are two in number, and they make but a slender volume. The author has not burrowed very deeply into the sources of history, and his style is somewhat crude; yet he has got together many details in the history of two important periods that even careful readers could find only with some difficulty. The opening essay is on "The Rise of the Reformation in France and its Relation to Martin Luther;" the other, which is a stronger piece of work, is a sketch of the history of "The Club of the Jacobins." The description of the methods used in controlling the Assembly and directing the current of affairs by organized mob violence is of special interest.

The history of British India.

The history of British India, as told by R. W. Frazer in his recent addition to the "Story of the Nations" series (Putnam), is a most interesting narrative and a good piece of popular history-writing. Beginning with the early history of Indian commerce, Mr. Frazer traces the rise of English influence through the founding and growth of the East India Company; England's bitter struggles with the Portuguese, Dutch, and French; the gradual conquest of the vast country; and the later history of the organization and strengthening of the government. In the

final chapter the author discusses the moral and material progress under British rule. The thrilling events associated with the names of Dupleix, Clive, Hastings, Havelock, and Lawrence, are described briefly but with spirit. England's policy in seizing the principalities and appropriating the wealth of the princes is not upheld from the strictly moral point of view, but the author significantly likens it to her present policy in South Africa and Russia's policy in the Northern Pacific — which he regards as justifiable aggressions for the sake of trade and imperial influence.

BRIEFER MENTION.

The fifth volume of Henry Craik's "Selections from English Prose" (Macmillan) concludes an important work, which was reviewed at length in THE DIAL of Sept. 1, 1893. The volume includes passages from forty-six different writers, beginning with Scott and ending with Stevenson. The original plan for four volumes only has been enlarged to include a fifth, owing to the riches of our prose literature, so that the number and variety of the examples chosen have been correspondingly increased. The selections have been well made, the introductions are by the same well-known critics and men of letters, and, owing to its nearness to ourselves, the last volume of the set surpasses in interest and value any that have preceded. The complete work is now published in a handsome library edition, in the same number of volumes.

The Chautauqua books for the coming year, five in number as usual, have just been published by Messrs. Flood & Vincent, and are as usual well-chosen and attractive. "Roman Life in Pliny's Time," by M. Maurice Pellison, is translated from the French by Miss Maud Wilkinson. "A Short History of Mediæval Europe," by Dr. Oliver J. Thatcher, is an abridgment of the larger "Europe in the Middle Age," by the author and Dr. Schwill. This work is also published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. "Imperial Germany," by Mr. Sidney Whitman, is a new edition of a work nearly ten years old. Mr. W. H. Goodyear's "Roman and Mediæval Art" is also the revision of an earlier publication. Last of all, we have a volume upon "The Social Spirit in America," by Prof. C. R. Henderson, whose name is very familiar to our readers, and whose work forms an admirable introduction to the subject of social science.

LITERARY NOTES.

"The Story of the Atmosphere," by Mr. Douglas Archibald, has been issued by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. in their "Library of Useful Stories."

Madame Sarah Grand's new novel, the first that she has published since "The Heavenly Twins," will be issued in November by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

A new one-volume edition of the perennial "Boswell's Life of Johnson," edited by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, will be published early in September by Mr. Thomas Whittaker.

"The Public School Arithmetic," by Messrs. J. A. McLellan and A. F. Ames, based on Messrs. McLellan and Dewey's "Psychology of Number," is issued by the Macmillan Co.

Mr. Hall Caine's new novel, "The Christian," has just been published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. The first London edition, published by Mr. William Heinemann, consisted of 50,000 copies.

Carlyle's "French Revolution," in three volumes, has been added to the Dent-Macmillan series of "Temple Classics." A welcome feature of this beautiful little edition is the special biographical index prepared by the editor, Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson.

"The Merry Devil of Edmonton," edited by Mr. Hugh Walker, is the latest addition to the series of "Temple Dramatists," published in this country by the Macmillan Co. The same publishers send us "A Distinguished Provincial at Paris," in their handsome edition of Balzac.

Biographical dictionaries seem to be a feature of the closing years of the century. The latest one announced is "Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States," in six large volumes, edited by Mr. John Howard Brown and published by the Cyclopædia Publishing Co. of Boston.

We are glad to note such excellent appointments, under the new Librarian of Congress, as those of Mr. Spofford, Mr. Solberg, and Mr. Hutcheson, to leading and responsible positions in the library. While it must be a matter of regret that the selection of a chief for our national library was not made from among professional library managers, rather than made on political grounds, yet it is to Mr. Young's credit that he understands so well the kind of men needed for the successful working of the great institution under his charge.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin is a young French writer who is rapidly making his mark in serious literature. We received some time ago his valuable work on "L'Evolution Française sous la Froisième République," which is now soon to appear in an English translation. Still more recently, his "Souvenirs d'Amérique et de Grèce" has been published, and we have found the sketches of travel which it contains interesting without being frothy. The author is a keen observer of men and manners, and his style has an agreeable animation.

The London "Review of Reviews" announces that the seventh volume of the valuable and exhaustive "Annual Index to Periodicals," covering the year 1896, is now ready. The indexing and compilation of the volume is the work of Miss E. Hetherington.— In this connection we may repeat our commendation of the "Cumulative Index" to a selected list of periodicals, a publication which is searchingly thorough for the ground it covers, and has the distinctive feature of embodying in each monthly issue all the matter printed in previous issues since the beginning of the year. It is published by the Cleveland Public Library.

An important movement for the higher education of Catholic young women in this country has been undertaken under the direction and control of the Sisters of Notre Dame, who announce the purchase of twenty acres of land in Washington, adjoining the site of the Catholic University, on which they will establish an institution to be known as Trinity College for Catholic Women. It will be devoted to post-graduate work exclusively, and will offer three regular courses, extending through four years. The requirements for admission are already issued.

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 48 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Montaigne, and Other Essays, chiefly Biographical. Now first collected. By Thomas Carlyle; with Foreword by S. R. Crockett. With frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 297. J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.

The Genesis of Shakespeare's Art: A Study of his Sonnets and Poems. By Edwin James Dunning. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 336. Lee & Shepard. $2.

Speech of John Hay at the Unveiling of the Bust of Sir Walter Scott in Westminster Abbey, May 21, 1897. With frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 14. John Lane. 35 cts.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

A Distinguished Provincial at Paris. By H. de Balzac; trans. by Ellen Marriage; with Preface by George Saintsbury. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 368. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The French Revolution. By Thomas Carlyle. Vol. III.; with portrait, 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 464. "Temple Classics." Macmillan Co. 50 cts.

The Merry Devil of Edmonton: A Comedy. Edited by Hugh Walker, M.A. With frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 79. "Temple Dramatists." Macmillan Co. 45 cts.

HISTORY.

Cabot's Discovery of North America. By G. E. Weare. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 343. J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50.

The Victorian Era. By P. Anderson Graham. Illus., 12mo, gilt edges, pp. 245. Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.

Report and Accompaning Papers of the Venezuela Commission. Vol. 2, Extracts from Archives. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 723. Government Printing Office. Paper.

POETRY.

Jubilee Greeting at Spithead to the Men of Greater Britain. By Theodore Watts-Dunton. 12mo, uncut, pp. 32. John Lane. Paper, 50 cts.

At the Gates of Song: Sonnets. By Lloyd Mifflin; illus. by Thomas Moran, M.A. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 162. Estes & Lauriat. $1.50.

The Island Lily: An Idyl of the Isles of Shoals. By Blanche Fearing. Illus., 12mo, pp. 50. Donohue & Henneberry.

FICTION.

Old Times in Middle Georgia. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. 12mo, pp. 249. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The Chevalier d'Auriac. By S. Levett Yeats. 12mo, pp. 323. Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.25.

Wayside Courtships. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo, pp. 281. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

New Uniform Edition of Books by Hamlin Garland. Including: A Spoil of Office, Jason Edwards, and A Member of the Third House. 12mo. D. Appleton & Co. Per vol., $1.25.

Wolfville. By Alfred Henry Lewis (Dan Quin); illus. by Frederic Remington. 12mo, pp. 337. F. A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

The Stepmother: A Tale of Modern Athens. By Gregory Xenopoulos; done into English by Mrs. Edmonds. 12mo, uncut, pp. 143. John Lane. $1.

Clever Tales. By foreign authors; selected and edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 16mo, uncut, pp. 242. Copeland & Day. $1.25.

The Ways of Life: Two Stories. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo, pp. 330. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Folly of Pen Harrington. By Julian Sturgis. 12mo, pp. 269. D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Mrs. Crichton's Creditor. By Mrs. Alexander. Illus., 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 181. J. B. Lippincott Co. 75c.

The Mills of God. By Helen Davies. 12mo, pp. 274. F. Tennyson Neely. $1.

The Touchstone of Life. By Ella MacMahon. Illus., 18mo, uncut, pp. 286. F. A. Stokes Co. 75 cts.

A Noble Haul. By W. Clark Russell. With frontispiece, 18mo, uncut, pp. 158. New Amsterdam Book Co. 50 cts.

The Quest of the Gilt-Edged Girl. By Richard de Lyrienne. 16mo, uncut, pp. 98. "Bodley Booklets." John Lane. Paper, 35 cts.

NEW VOLUMES IN THE PAPER LIBRARIES.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s Globe Library: For Another's Sin. By Bertha M. Clay. 12mo, pp. 352. — Prince Charlie's Daughter. By Bertha M. Clay. 12mo, pp. 354. — The Deemster. By Hall Caine. 12mo, pp. 361. Per vol., 25c.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Impressions of Turkey during Twelve Years' Wanderings. By W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 296. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

RELIGION.

Sayings of our Lord. From an early Greek Papyrus. Discovered and edited by Bernard P. Grenfell, M.A., and Arthur S. Hunt, M.A. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 20. Henry Frowde. Paper, 15 cts. *net.*

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND FINANCIAL STUDIES.

Crime and Criminals. By J. Sanderson Christison, M.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 117. Chicago: W. T. Keener Co. $1 *net.*

Essays on Social Subjects. By Lady Cook. With portraits, 12mo, pp. 126. London: Roxburghe Press; Chicago (7419 Euclid Ave.): Mr. Hebern. 50 cts.

The Economic History of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1827–1853. By Milton Reizenstein, Ph.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 89. "Johns Hopkins University Studies." Paper, 50 cts.

Gold and Silver: An Elementary Treatise on Bimetalism. By James Henry Hallard, M.A. 12mo, uncut, pp. 122. London: Rivington, Percival & Co.

SCIENCE AND NATURE.

Some Unrecognized Laws of Nature: An Inquiry into the Causes of Physical Phenomena, with Special Reference to Gravitation. By Ignatius Singer and Lewis H. Berens. Illus., 8vo, pp. 511. D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

Familiar Features of the Roadside: The Flowers, Shrubs, Birds, and Insects. By F. Schuyler Mathews. Illus., 12mo, pp. 269. D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

The Principles of Fruit-Growing. By L. H. Bailey. Illus., 12mo, pp. 508. "Rural Science Series." Macmillan Co. $1.25.

The Story of the Earth's Atmosphere. By Douglas Archibald, M.A. Illus., 18mo, pp. 194. "Library of Useful Stories." D. Appleton & Co. 40 cts.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1893–'94. By J. W. Powell, Director. Illus., 4to, pp. 366. Government Printing Office.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1895. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 837. Government Printing Office.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

An Outline of Method in History. By Ellwood W. Kemp. 12mo, pp. 300. Terre Haute, Ind.: Inland Pub'g Co. $1.

Fra le Corde di un Contrabasso. By Salvatore Farina; with English Notes by Prof. T. E. Comba. 18mo, pp. 98. "Novelle Italiane." William R. Jenkins. Paper, 35 cts.

L'Abbé Constantin: Comédie en Trois Actes. By Hector Crémieux and Pierre Decourcelle; edited by Victor E. François. 12mo, pp. 111. American Book Co. 35 cts.

Graduate Courses, 1897–98: A Handbook for Graduate Students. 12mo, pp. 156. Macmillan Co. 25 cts. *net.*

L'Oncle et le Neveu, et Les Jumeaux de l' Hôtel Corneille. Par Edmond About; with Notes by G. Castegnier, B.S. 18mo, pp. 120. "Contes Choisis." William R. Jenkins. Paper, 25 cts.

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